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Vol. 2.

EIGHT PAGES.

EDMONTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1911.

WEATHER—Fair and colder.

No. 19.

BRITISH AND EASTERN CAPITAL COMES TO CITY

Two Millions Invested in Real Estate During the Past
Two Months—Prospects for New Year are
Excellent

A total of very close to \$2,000,000 worth of real estate in the city of Edmonton and suburbs has been carried on negotiations which will mean a further large investment of capital by old country interests.

Another feature of the heavy real estate movement of the past two months has been the fact that an unusual amount of Ontario capital has come in, capital which in past years has been extremely cautious of investment, but which has loosened up to the extent of large investments in Edmonton property.

"We have within the past few days received a draft from an Ontario man, for a large amount, asking us to invest the money for him in Edmonton," said a prominent real estate man to the Capital yesterday. This is typical of the way that Ontario people are beginning to invest.

Some Record Prices.
Some record prices for business property have been recorded in this movement. On First street the movement has had the most marked effect. From a record price of \$600 and \$700 per foot for the best property on that street, the price has jumped to \$900 and \$1000 per foot. Property in the first block on First north of Jasper, is now being held from \$1500 to \$2000 per foot.

On Jasper Avenue, the record price of \$1500 per foot for inside property has been created, and corner property is now being held at between \$1800 and \$2000 per foot.

Some of the prominent real estate firms have done upwards of half a million dollars' worth in the past few months.

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INQUEST MAY BE FINISHED FRIDAY

Jury Investigating Bellevue Disaster Considering Large Mass of Evidence

Bellevue, Alta., Jan. 5.—The inquest into the mine disaster has now occupied a number of days, and will probably last two more days. Some important evidence has been brought about as regards the condition of the mine before the explosion.

Dr. Macdonald gave evidence this morning regarding the appearance of the bodies of the dead miners, giving his opinion that they had died from carbon monoxide gas poisoning, and held to this through a searching cross-examination by Mackie, on behalf of the miners. Mackie led medical testimony to the effect that the only true test of carbon monoxide poisoning was by analysis of the blood.

Also, the night watchman of the mines, who had assisted in washing the bodies of some of the miners, stated that the face and hands of two of them were burned, and that he had found tobacco and a pipe and matches in the pocket of one of them, and matches in that of another.

Mackie asked that the company be required to produce these articles. Woods, K.C., for the company, protested that Mackie who was present by courtesy, had no right to make a request of that nature. Mackie pointed out to Woods that under the act drafted by Woods himself, for the province, he was present under authority of law. He insisted upon the production, and an order was given.

At the afternoon session, a miner, gave valuable evidence as to the discovery of the bodies in the mines, and their positions. Lewis said he had come out of the mine between three and four o'clock that day, he had not remembered making a test

(Continued on Page Five.)

ASK OTHER CITIES FOR INFORMATION

City Council Will Not Take Up Gas Company's Proposition for Several Weeks

Information as to the experience of the larger Canadian and American cities in the granting of gas franchises, the terms upon which franchises have been given, and fullest information in regard to the whole question of the municipal gas supply, will be obtained by the commissioners before the new proposition of the International Heating and Lighting company is considered.

"It would be unwise to call a special meeting of the council to discuss this question," said Mayor Armstrong to the Capital this morning, "until we have the fullest line of information at our disposal. When the proposition of the company is brought before us by Mr. Eaton, we must be in a position either to turn it down if it is not a satisfactory one, or to determine that we shall enter into negotiations with them."

BRITISH CAPITALISTS HAVE INVESTED OVER \$250,000

Through One Real Estate Broker, in Edmonton District, During the Past Two Months—Lloyd George Budget Benefits Canada.

As one indication of the manner in which British capital is being poured into the Edmonton district for investment, it was stated to the Capital yesterday by one prominent firm in the city, that they had placed more than a quarter million of British money, in mortgages in the Edmonton district alone within the past few months.

This money has all come direct from the pockets of prominent capitalists in the old country, who are, with hundreds of others, hastening to invest their millions abroad, following the passage of the Lloyd-George budget, which places heavy taxes on the unearned increment of the capitalists.

Silver tea sets. Jackson Bros. Invest in a pair of the Slater shoes and give your feet comfort. Kelly & Moore.

DREDGE BRINGS UP BONES FROM MAINE

Raising of United States Battleship May Eliminate Dispute Over Explosion

Havana, Jan. 5.—The first human remains from the wreck of the old battleship Maine were brought to the surface today, by a dredge. They consisted of two ribs and some small bones, apparently the bones of a hand. They were carefully placed in a special receptacle to await the recovery of other parts.

The dredge also brought up some 3-inch shells, a large quantity of coal, and a portion of the coal bunker. There were lying apart from the ship, which is considered as possible confirmation of the theory of an explosion under the bunkers. This, however, cannot be verified without a further examination of the wreck. The work on the hull is going on without interruption.

SHACKLETON ON ANOTHER TRIP

This Time He Will Go to Spitzbergen—Excellent Place for Sanitarium

London, Jan. 4.—Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton is planning an expedition to Spitzbergen which he thinks will be an excellent place for a sanitarium for consumptives.

"The climate is ideal," he says, "and the atmosphere pure and germ free like that of the antarctic. If people would make up their minds to stay there three or four months they would be benefited wonderfully."

Sir Ernest Shackleton expects to be able to start for Spitzbergen in May. He proposes to spend two and a half or three months in the islands of the Spitzbergen group. His party will probably consist of six including Sir John Murray, the biologist, and other members of the Nimrod expedition. The Nimrod herself will not go to Spitzbergen, but a considerable portion of the equipment of the expedition toward the south pole will be used.

The interior of Spitzbergen is very little known, and probably affords an excellent ground for biological and geological research.

Sir Ernest still has an eye on the antarctic and hopes before two years are over that a great British expedition will circumnavigate that region. After his return from Spitzbergen he will probably proceed with his plans for an antarctic expedition of this character.

If Capt. Robert Scott succeeds in planting the British flag at the south pole, Melbourne will probably be his ship. If possible he will have two ships and a party of fifty men. He proposes to land three parties of nine men each at Cape Adair, in Sabrina Land, and in Enderby Land. These parties will form separate units, and each would have stores complete for two years. They would work inland over the great ice cap.

The ships in the meantime would make their way around the continent and would pick up the three parties at the end of a year or so, is necessary two years. Land parties, in Sir Ernest's opinion, may expect to obtain important scientific results since traces of tin and other minerals have already been discovered. The expedition will probably be away from England two and perhaps three years.

QUEBEC HOTEL BURNS

Windsor Mills Que., Jan. 5.—The Chateau Windsor Hotel was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is estimated at \$100,000 fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Quebec, United South Africa, Jan. 5.—Fifteen persons killed and 50 injured in wreck passenger train near Cathcart, Cape Colony, early today.

William Wright was granted a permit for the erection of a frame dwelling on the west side of Otter street, at a cost of \$1,000.

Semi-ready suits made by masters to the trade at Kelly & Moore's.

Marriage licenses. Jackson Bros.

Ash Bros. agents for the Howard Watch.

Without grade of sparkling cut glass at Kelly & Moore's.

MORGAN TO FORCE CONSTRUCTION OF GREAT WATERWAYS

BANKS FILE APPEARANCES

In Province's Action to Secure Waterways Funds—Will File Defense Next Week

Up to 1 o'clock today, two appearances had been filed by two of the three banks named in the action brought against them by the provincial government for the securing of the waterways bond money. These were on behalf of the Royal bank, which holds \$600,000 of the money and the Dominion bank, which holds \$600,000 of the money and the Dominion bank, which holds \$400,000 of the money.

The appearance on behalf of the Royal bank was filed by Dawson, Hyndman and Hyndman, and on behalf of the Dominion bank by J. E. Wallbridge. The Union bank has not yet filed appearance, but owing to the fact that the holiday season in the courts does not close until this evening, one more day is given for this bank to file an appearance. The appearance will be filed either this afternoon or tomorrow.

All three banks will file defenses in the action within the next few days. The actions will be carried through to the privy council, if that there is no doubt. They will be tried in the supreme court of Alberta, and following judgment, it is very probable that an application will be made to the privy council to have the action carried directly through to the privy council without trial in the supreme court of Canada.

PAPERS CENSURE HOME SECRETARY

Consensus of Opinion Is That Military Should Not Have Been Called Out

London, Jan. 4.—After a day's reflection, the sober thought of London appears to be that the marshalling of a great force of police and militia to destroy a little nest of outlaws, was a grave mistake. The authorities are being severely criticized by some of the papers, and the Manchester Dispatch says that the Englishman have been made to appear ridiculous. The impression is that the police should have dealt with the matter without calling the militia.

Nothing has since occurred to establish that more than two outlaws held the tenement against several hundred police, two half companies of Scots Guards, a detachment of Horse Artillery with a galling gun and fire brigade, to say nothing of the moral support of tens of thousands of the populace.

The battle ended in the ghastly sight of two human beings burned to death before as many of London's thousands as could be gathered on the adjoining house-tops.

The excitement created by the affair is evidenced in the fact that more daily papers were sold during the progress of the incident than on the occasion of the King's death, or during the critical stages of the Boer war.

Winston Churchill, home secretary, who directed the operations of the combined forces, is credited, generally, with having authorized or approved the unusual methods adopted.

From printed descriptions it is believed at police headquarters that three of the men killed by the police yesterday, were wanted in New York for the robbery of a jewelry store in March last.

All the swell knit wool vests of the season. Kelly & Moore's.

Best silver polish. Jackson Bros.

Sparkling cut glass. Ash Bros.

New York Financier Will Fight Any Attempt of Province to Use A. & G. W. Funds for Other Purposes Than Those for Which Money Was Raised

J. P. Morgan and Co., who purchased the bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways company after they had been guaranteed by the Rutherford government, in Alberta, will now take steps to protect that bond money, which lies in the Royal bank and other banks in Canada, and which the provincial government are now attempting to secure control through the act passed at the recent session of the legislature.

This is the effect of a statement made by O. W. Goethals, chief engineer for the Morgan company, and who is one of the biggest engineers in the United States, and who has been confidential advisor for the Morgan interests for some time. Mr. Goethals is now on his way west, and in an interview in Montreal stated that Morgan would see to it that the money would be used for no other purpose than that for which it was appropriated, namely the building of a railway northeast of Edmonton to Fort McMurray.

The Montreal Herald publishes Mr. Goethals' statement as follows: "Mr. Goethals is a son of the chief engineer in charge of the Panama canal construction."

"There is just \$600,000 in the Royal bank in the city of Montreal and in branches in Canada, in trust for the bondholders of the Great Waterways company. The watchful eye of J. P. Morgan, who sold the bonds, will see that no group of politicians lays a finger on that money and that it will be spent for no other purpose than the construction of the railway for which it was raised, and towards which the Rutherford government of Alberta gave the requisite guarantees fully endorsed by the people after an overwhelming victory in general election."

WILL ERECT \$500,000 SKY-SCRAPER ON JASPER

MACDOUGALL AND SECOND PLANNING ERECTION OF TEN OR TWELVE-STORY STRUCTURE. CORNER OF FIRST AND JASPER, NEXT YEAR

A half million dollar sky-scraper, which will possibly accommodate a huge department store business is being planned for the corner of First and Jasper, the site which was in the early days occupied by the first merchandise business in Edmonton, by the owners, Messrs. MacDougall and Secord.

This firm have been contemplating the erection of such a building for some time, and are reserving their corner at First and Jasper for that purpose, it was learned yesterday by The Capital. The building may be commenced within the next year, or may be erected in 1912. While the firm are saying nothing at present regarding their plans, it is understood that the plans will provide for the erection of a 10 or 12-story building covering the entire corner property of the firm, and that the purpose is the establishment of a departmental store business.

FIRST REGULAR MEETING OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR UNIVERSITY SENATE WILL CLOSE ON JANUARY 31ST—ESTIMATES FOR 1910-1911 SUBMITTED

At the first meeting of the newly appointed board of governors of the University of Alberta, held yesterday the accounts of the present session were approved, and the estimates for the balance of 1910, and 1911 were submitted.

The machinery was set in motion for the election of the new senate as constituted under the new university act. Nominations are to close on January 31st, and ballots are to be in the hands of the registrar by March 8th. There are 10 members of the senate to be elected by the convocation, which includes all graduates of the university, and all those heretofore registered as members of convocation.

Three members of convocation may nominate a candidate for election for the office of Chancellor or member of the senate. No special forms are required on which to send in these nominations and publication in the Gazette is the only notification required by the act to be sent to the members of convocation in regard to the receiving of nominations. After

the close of nominations the registrar will forward voting papers to all members of convocation so that all may have a voice in the matter of the selection of the chancellor and members of the senate.

There were present, Dr. Sisley, of Calgary, Mr. Starks of Medicine Hat, Dr. Ryan of Vermilion, Mr. E. C. Pardee was elected chairman of the board and Mr. Cecil E. Race, the registrar, was called upon to record the minutes.

Executive Committee.
Some little time was spent by the members in familiarizing themselves with the provisions of the new University act and the condition and progress of the university up to the present time.

An executive committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. E. C. Pardee and O. M. Biggar, of Edmonton, Mr. A. L. Cameron, of Calgary, and the president of the university, the object being to have an easily available group of men to deal with matters requiring frequent attention

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(Continued on Page Eight.)

BASEBALL
CRICKET
FOOTBALL
BOWLING
BASKETBALL

News of Home and Abroad

ROWING
LACROSSE
ATHLETICS
THE RING
WRESTLING

NEW LINE-UP FOR DEACON'S ESKIMOS

Will Face Strathcona Tonight With Forward Line Changed and Allan in Goal

There is going to be a big change in the line-up of the Deacon's Eskimos when they face Strathcona for the third time this season already, but for the first time in a league match. The Deacons are suffering from the two crushing defeats inflicted upon them on Christmas and New Years and are going to work the limit to pull out in the first match that really comes in the provincial championship.

Rus Allen will play goal for the Deacons so that the loss of May will make but little difference in the defense. Bill Banford will stay at point and Stuart Campbell at cover. Gordon Banford will be taken away from cover and put on the right wing. Du will hold down the opposite ice and Gordon will make the scratch. McGinnis will play rover.

The Deacons had a fast work-out last night and in the new line-up showed bursts of speed that should make the Strathconas' defense look like a collection of school boys at a picnic. Their combination seemed to work out better and Gordon Banford played in his old form when back on the wing.

It is early in the season yet but if the Deacons can put a crimp in the championship aspirations of the Strathcona bench right at the start it will give them a big lead towards the big trophy.

Pete Barley will referee so that neither team will be able to get away with the off sides in the way they did on Christmas. Scoey McLeod will be judge of play, therefore there will be no rough housing it.

The Strathcona club seems to have a winning lineup already so there will be no alterations there.

STRIKES AND SPARES

Did it ever occur to you that there are over one million bowlers on this continent, and that there are no two of them that bowl the same?

Now, then suppose you watch the different styles of delivery and the actions of the different players.

As they face the foul line, And you will readily see That our dope on the game Is pretty near correct.

When we tell you That the motto in this game Is hit the head pin.

And trust to luck, Because you must hit to get strikes. Some of us fall by the wayside, Others go on forever. Read this column and

Take the straight and narrow path To glory; there is no other way. The path is our proof. The wood is full of loud-voiced boys, But did you ever stop to think

Do you some thinking sometimes? Go back over the past and Along the above lines you will find In your life's history that

The battle would have been won—if Same with everybody's stick around. Old boy, for you have the good streak Way down in your heart somewhere.

Put down your name, Get in the game, You surely can't go wrong. Marathon dope and other stunts to-morrow.

What's the use of living till you're 99, If you're going to be a dead one all the time.

BREWER WINS AGAIN

Oklahoma City, Jan. 4.—Harry Brewer, of Kansas City, last night won a fast bout from Clarence English, of Oklahoma, on points, the fight going fifteen rounds. Brewer knocked English down three times in the first round and handled the Omaha man at will throughout.

KID ROSS SCORES KNOCKOUT

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 4.—Kid Ross, of New York, knocked out John Hughes, of Denver, in the third round of a scheduled 20-round go before the Cheyenne Athletic club here last night. The men are lightweights.

VEGREVILLE WILL HOLD BIG 'SPIEL

Heather Curling Club Will Hold Large Bowling — Valuable Trophies Are Given

The big Bonspiel of the Vegreville district will be held on January 11 and 12 by the Heather Curling Club of Vegreville. Great preparations have been made by the club and visiting curlers may expect to have good games and a good time from start to finish of the bonspiel.

There are four big trophies to be competed for and it is expected that there will be in the neighborhood of eighteen rinks enter. Four sheets of ice will be at the disposal of the curlers and the best of accommodation will be provided.

The Grand Challenge Draw will be made in the waiting room of the curling rink at 9 o'clock sharp on Wednesday, January 11th, each rink entering to be represented at the draw.

In addition to the trophies which the winners are allowed to keep for one year, prizes totalling \$250 will be awarded to the players.

Entries for the spiel should be made to the Bonspiel secretary, Mr. T. D. Beattie.

The prize list:—The Cups and Shield offered for competition remain the property of the Heather Curling Club, Vegreville. Trophies may be retained by the clubs winning same until November 1st, 1911, when they must be returned to the Secretary of the Heather Curling Club, Vegreville.

First Event—Grand Challenge—Gordon Cup—Presented by Chas. Gordon, Esq.

First Prize—The above Cup and Four Morris Chairs, value \$300.

Second Prize—Four Carving sets, value \$200.

Third Prize—Four Watch Fobs, value \$100.

Fourth Prize—Four Stick Pins, value \$50.

Second Event—Merchandise Cup—Handsome Cup presented by the King Edward Hotel, Edmonton.

First Prize—The above Cup and Four Pair of Curling Bobs, value \$50.

Second Prize—Four Gold-Mounted Fountain Pens, value \$40.

Third Prize—Four Pairs Cut Glass Salt and Peppers, value \$100.

Fourth Prize—Four Curling Tams, value \$60.

Fifth Prize—Professional Shield—Handsome Shield presented by the V. & V. Drug and Book Co., Vegreville.

First Prize—The above Shield and Four Brass Coal Hods, value \$200.

Second Prize—Four Cut-Glass Bon-Bon Dishes, value \$150.

Third Prize—Four Leather Wallets, value \$100.

Fourth Prize—Four Curling Charms, value \$50.

Fourth Event—Consolation Cup—Handsome Cup presented by the V. & V. Drug & Book Co., Vegreville.

Rinks eligible for this competition must have been defeated in the extra series or first draw of two of the open events.

First Prize—The above Cup and Four Clocks, value \$50.

Second Prize—Four Pictures (framed), value \$40.

Third Prize—Four Pipes, value \$100.

Fourth Prize—Four Oddies Tea, value \$60.

NELSON RESENTS HARD BLOW

Opponent in Exhibition Bout Tries to "Put One Over" on Dane and Suffers Consequences.

Pittsburg, Ill., Jan. 4.—A free for all fight was the outcome of the Battling Nelson exhibition of boxing at the Academy of Music here this afternoon as a result of Banana Diamond, a young Italian, trying to slide over a hard punch during the exhibition. When the cent dropped on the ring Nelson went over Diamond and handled him a terrific wallop. Three stage hands jumped into the ring to separate the men and several of the performers bore bloody faces when Nelson, Diamond and the stage hands were unchained. The stage hands were badly beaten and Banana announced that he had had enough of exhibition bouts with the Battling Nelson.

Those Cubs look stronger than ever. Manager Chance has bought a new orange grove.

PICTURES OF DECOATEAU RUNNING IN CALGARY

The first exhibition of the moving pictures of the Herald-Road Race in Calgary on Christmas, won by Decoateau, the Edmonton runner, was given in the Orpheum Theatre yesterday afternoon to a private audience composed of newspaper men and Decoateau himself and others interested.

The pictures, well blurred along one side, caused evidently by faulty development, give four good views of the race. The course was so crowded with automobiles that at times it looked more like an auto race than a foot race.

The pictures show the runners turning from Eighth Avenue down 1st Street west, crossing the Mission Bridge and coming back over the east end bridge and again coming onto Eighth Ave.

When in Rome, Connie Mack was imported by an art gallery scout to buy some of the old masters. "No old masters in mine," quipped Connie. "I'm looking for young blood."

WINNIPEG FINDS HERSELF AT LAST

Realizes That There Are Western Teams Just as Important in Sporting World

Winnipeg is beginning to realize the feeling in Western Canada sporting circles regarding their position. The following from the Free Press is very much to the point.

"There seems to be a feeling in the country towns and cities in Manitoba that Winnipeg sportsmen want to corner the sporting market. For many years there has always been a bad feeling among outside places and the metropolis of the west in regard to sport, an dit should not be so. Just because Winnipeg happens to be the largest city in the west, and naturally provides more sport of every kind, and generally carries off the honors because there are more players to select teams, etc., seems to be the chief reason for the daily knock that is heard from outsiders. At the meeting of Winnipeg Amateur Hockey League held recently, the editor of the Winnipeg Free Press in large numbers, it is seldom that these visits are returned by the city curlers. And now comes a letter from Melita, in which the writer claims that the country curlers are not being given a square deal in regard to the play for the O'Grady challenge cup. Of course, this is not correct. The rules were changed rather for the benefit of the country than the city.

Winnipeg is right. Not only in curling are they considered selfish but also in baseball. When the schedules for the league are being prepared, Winnipeg is always to the front, dictating the dates they want and which they demand, because they consider that their gates are larger than can be obtained elsewhere, and they control the league in that respect. In other words they are the big trout in the pond, and smaller fish must get to the shore or drown.

The fact of the matter is, however, that the difference in the gate receipts obtained at Winnipeg, compared with those at Brandon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton or Calgary, is so small that it is not interesting, and, in fact, when the cost of travelling so far east is taken into consideration, to play holiday games, the gates at Winnipeg are much below those of the cities mentioned.

In years gone by Winnipeg could crow of its magnitude and its overpowering numbers and controlling influences, but today some of the smaller cities, although not so large in population, are not covering so wide an area, can boast of having equally as many baseball and sport fans who attend the games and pay equally as high a price. There are also other cities, much smaller, who can afford and are sports enough to pay their deposits, and their proper share of the league, and take enough interest in the welfare of the sport and the game in the west to send representatives to the annual meetings, even if they are not held in their own city.

Dean of Umpires Has Been Put Aside

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 4.—The return to town of the colony of magicians which makes Chicago the center of the baseball world, opened things up this week and added a few bits of information to the reports which came out of the New York meetings. It appears that the National League did not give quite all the matters considered or transacted. President Murphy of the Cubs came back to-day with the announcement that it had been decided to retire Umpire Bob Emslie on a pension and to enforce the rule providing that ball players should pay for their uniforms.

Bob Emslie.

The retirement of Bob Emslie will remove the dean of President Lynch's staff from active participation in the game and will leave Hank O'Day the oldest on the staff in point of service. Probably no one else could have held his position as long as Bob has and do no better work than he sometimes did, but he had the good will of players and press and, in fact, of all who knew him. Every one will miss Bob's pleasant smile and will be glad to remember, when missing it, that the Cubs came back to-day with the news of which he gave his best years of his life in giving him at least a slight reward for his services and it may be a greater than "slight."

Jack Knight of the Highlanders, who sells steel safes as a side line, was granted permission by Owner Farrell to "dream" while on the road with his team. If Jack carries his samples with him Mr. Farrell is going broke.

In Pittsburg they say that if Howe and Cammie didn't violate his anti-smoke contract, he has a funny way of walking.

Bill Murray says that he wouldn't manage the Browns for a million a year, and St. Louis comes right back and says that Murray couldn't manage the Browns for a dollar and a half a year.

FORT BONSPIEL IS BIG SUCCESS

Edmonton Rinks Are Winning First Honors—Eighteen Rinks Entered—Finishes Today

Fort Saskatchewan, Jan. 5.—Yesterday's curling at the bonspiel here resulted in wins for nearly all the Edmonton rinks entered. Of the Edmonton curlers Jellet and Richards and McCauley carried off most of the honors.

There are eighteen rinks entered, of which four are from Edmonton. Other rinks entered are from Vegreville four, from Vermilion two, from Strathcona two, and the remainder from the Fort.

The first draws for the Grand Challenge trophy were played off and several games for the North West Mounted Police cup were also disposed of.

The results of yesterday's play are as follows:—Grand Challenge Cup—First draw, Richards (Edmonton) vs. Buchanan, won by Buchanan.

Walters vs. Sheppard (Strathcona) won by Sheppard.

McCauley (Edmonton) vs. McDonald, won by McDonald.

Richards (Edmonton) vs. Kennedy, won by Richards.

McDonald vs. Goodwin, won by Goodwin.

Second draw—Buchanan vs. Staples, won by Buchanan.

W. Irvin vs. D. Irvin, won by D. Irvin.

Buchanan vs. Walker, won by Buchanan.

Clute vs. D. Irvin won by Clute.

McCauley vs. Melvov, won by Melvov.

R. N. W. M. P. Cup—Sheppard vs. Bowen, won by Bowen.

Gidley vs. W. Irvin, won by Gidley.

Jellet vs. Fraser, won by Jellet.

Kennedy vs. Goodwin, won by Kennedy.

Jellet vs. Gidley, won by Jellet.

Melvov vs. Clute, won by Clute.

Dean of Umpires Has Been Put Aside

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 4.—The return to town of the colony of magicians which makes Chicago the center of the baseball world, opened things up this week and added a few bits of information to the reports which came out of the New York meetings. It appears that the National League did not give quite all the matters considered or transacted. President Murphy of the Cubs came back to-day with the announcement that it had been decided to retire Umpire Bob Emslie on a pension and to enforce the rule providing that ball players should pay for their uniforms.

Bob Emslie.

The retirement of Bob Emslie will remove the dean of President Lynch's staff from active participation in the game and will leave Hank O'Day the oldest on the staff in point of service. Probably no one else could have held his position as long as Bob has and do no better work than he sometimes did, but he had the good will of players and press and, in fact, of all who knew him. Every one will miss Bob's pleasant smile and will be glad to remember, when missing it, that the Cubs came back to-day with the news of which he gave his best years of his life in giving him at least a slight reward for his services and it may be a greater than "slight."

Jack Knight of the Highlanders, who sells steel safes as a side line, was granted permission by Owner Farrell to "dream" while on the road with his team. If Jack carries his samples with him Mr. Farrell is going broke.

In Pittsburg they say that if Howe and Cammie didn't violate his anti-smoke contract, he has a funny way of walking.

Bill Murray says that he wouldn't manage the Browns for a million a year, and St. Louis comes right back and says that Murray couldn't manage the Browns for a dollar and a half a year.

ATHLETIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

May Break Off With A. A. U.

New York, Jan. 4.—If a resolution adopted by the Athletic Research Society at its annual meeting in this city is concurred in by the athletic bodies represented in the society, friendly relations with the Amateur Athletic union will be broken off and immediate steps taken toward the organization of an independent federation to exercise the control formerly vested in the union.

The society was organized three years ago for the purpose, more particularly, of developing school athletics and investigating the administrative control of sport. A committee appointed at the last meeting to look into the latter subject reported today through its chairman Dr. George L. Meylan, of Columbia university, recommending that local groups be formed in various sections of the country which would join district associations of the A. A. U.

Objection was made to this affiliation and the recommendation was voted down. A committee, headed by Prof. Meylan, was appointed to draft a plan for the organization of an independent federation. The following then were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year: Clark W. Hetherington, Chicago, president, (re-elected); W. C. Orr, Boston, vice president; J. E. Baycroft, University of Chicago, secretary and treasurer.

WRESTLING GAME ON UPWARD TRACK

Contests Held So Far This Season Attracted Big Audiences in All Parts of Country

There seems to have been a revival in favor of wrestling and the contests held this fall and winter have attracted big audiences. There is a demand for more and its supply will probably follow.

Zybsko, the Polish wrestler, has won the right to meet George Hickenstein by defeating Dr. R. F. Reller, the American aspirant, twice recently, before a large crowd. His first fall was made in almost one and a half hours, and his second try planned Reller's shoulders to the mat in 10 minutes. Both men appeared to be in good condition.

Dr. Reller is a full-fledged physician, who stands high in his profession. He studied medicine at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, and won the Saunders prize, which is the highest honor which can fall to a graduate of that institution. He has practiced with success and is a skilled surgeon. From his undergraduate days Dr. Reller entered into athletics with the idea that a powerful body, when reinforced by a trained brain, was more efficient than the same physical force when directed by the ordinary brain of the commonplace strong man. He has a great roll of anti-victories to his credit and is a most picturesque figure in action.

Wrestling is coming back into its own district. So much interest is being shown by the sporting public in the revival of the grappling game that a match for the world's championship is now in sight and a Gutch-Hickenstein match, which is to be pitted off in Montreal, if the efforts on coral the big Ivan succeed, will attract the biggest sporting crowd that ever attended any athletic event in Canada. George Kennedy, Canadian promoter, estimates that he can offer a \$50,000 purse, and with a crowd of 20,000 he ought to make a lot of coin out of the deal.

Professional wrestling looks good for a "come back." Canadian fans are taking to the wrestling game, which if properly handled will prove a gold mine for the principals and promoters alike. The Gutch-Hickenstein match, which is to be pitted off in Montreal, if the efforts on coral the big Ivan succeed, will attract the biggest sporting crowd that ever attended any athletic event in Canada. George Kennedy, Canadian promoter, estimates that he can offer a \$50,000 purse, and with a crowd of 20,000 he ought to make a lot of coin out of the deal.

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BAT. NELSON WAS HIT 13,380 TIMES

Ring Mathematician Figures That Dane Received Thousands of Jolts in His Career

Battling Nelson was one of the gamest men that ever stepped into a pair of fighting trunks.

A ring fan, who is of a mathematical turn of mind, has just figured out that Bat assimilated 13,380 blows during the fourteen years he was in the ring. Add to this statement the fact that the Dane is still begging for another crack at Ad Wolgast and you will get a pretty fair idea of Nelson's courage.

The Battler's wonderful endurance, when reduced to cold figures, reads something like this: From 1896 until today Nelson was one of the sturdy principles in 94 hard-fought ring engagements. These 94 bouts equalled a total of 669 rounds.

Bat, were a clever boxer, was always an easy mark for his opponents to hit. It is doing him no injustice to assume that the average number of blows he has stood up under in each round would equal 20. Multiply the total number of rounds by this average of 20 and the answer is that the Dane has received 13,380 jolts, punches and wallops on the head, face and body.

Dane's Marvelous Career

The ex-lightweight champion was a marvelous man, and in heaping this bit of earth on his pugilistic grave, it is but fair that his honest record should be shown up in the most favorable light possible. Some of Bat's performances during his earlier days, when he was alternating as dishwasher and a preliminary scraper, are a trifle obscure. One thing is sure, the boy was always out to win.

Nelson took part in something like 26 battles that were labelled "No decision" and "exhibition" bouts. He lost seven decisions, was "stopped" by Ad Wolgast and knocked out by Owen Moran. On the winning side Bat has 17 decisions and 27 knockouts to his credit.

He fought 13 draws. There is the work in black and white, of the determined Battler, who waded through 14 years of the hardest kind of fighting—hard, because he was usually forced to take a good beating before he had his man worn down to a point where he finally had to succumb before the Dane's stamina.

Still Wants to Fight

The fighting spirit of the old warrior refuses to be strangled. It would be better for him were he to turn his

hand to his numerous business enterprises and stay away from the ring. Don't be hard on the veteran though; just remember those 13,380 wallops that he endured.

He is entitled to talk fight for a few weeks yet. You remember how in 1891, Sullivan, box fat after a long illness, preceded his losing bout with Corbett, came out with a statement that he still had one good fight in him. This show suffocation of a fighter's hopes and ambitions is but a part of the game.

WITH THE CURLERS

Capital City Rink.

Four games were played last night on Capital City ice. The results are as follows:

Dickens 14, Magrath 5.
Thorn, Gillespie 16.
Duggan 10, Fraser 8.
Henwood 8, Massie 13.

The draws at the Capital Rink for the remainder of the week are:—
Tonnights—
Bell vs. Young.
Smaile vs. Kinnaird.
J. McKenzie vs. Stevenson.
Swaisland vs. Campbell.
Archibald vs. Webb.
Massie vs. Mount.
Richards vs. Dickens.

Friday—
Mercer vs. Ewing.
J. McKenzie vs. Stevenson.
Swaisland vs. Campbell.
Archibald vs. Webb.
Massie vs. Mount.
Richards vs. Dickens.

At Granite Rink.

The following are the results of the games played last night at the Granite Rink:

Seven o'clock draw—
Lancaster 6, Clarke 7.
Howard 14, Fraser 4.
Nine o'clock draw—
Pearson 23, May 9.
Scott 14, Lurie 2.

HOW MEDICAL STUDENTS ARE PROVIDED WITH CADAVERS

TWENTY-ONE HAVE BEEN FURNISHED TORONTO INSTITUTION THIS YEAR—ARE IN MAIN PAUPERS AND "UNKNOWN"

Toronto, Dec. 4.—The recent shipping of a human body to Montreal and the arrest of John McSorley, of Jarvis, on a charge of body-snatching has led to many inquiries as to the methods in vogue in supplying medical colleges with cadavers. An inquiry indicates that these schools are provided for in this respect by law, and that only through the official channels will a body be accepted by the authorities of these institutions.

The supply of bodies to schools of medicine in Ontario is regulated by the chief inspector of anatomy for the province. This office is now performed by the firm of A. Millard, undertakers, Yonge street, Toronto. Inspectors of anatomy are located in every country and city of Ontario. Harry R. Ranks, Queen street west, is inspector for all of Toronto except ward 7, where this office is performed by William Speers.

Mr. Ranks said that he supplied about twenty-one bodies to the Toronto Medical college this year and the same number in 1909. All unclaimed bodies at the morgue are turned over to him on order of the chief coroner within twenty-four hours after they are found. He then makes every possible inquiry for friends or relatives, and if \$10 is found on the person or in the effects or the possessions realize that amount he has the body interred in Mount Pleasant cemetery. At the rate of \$10 a body he makes no profit; for the grave alone costs \$2. In these cases no special funeral is held, but the body is removed to the cemetery and buried on days that graves are being dug. In the summer bodies are kept from three to six days, and in winter as long as three months. Before the bodies are used at the school they are kept there from four to six months at least to await possible claimants.

Hard-Hearted Relatives.

Mr. Ranks told of several cases where he had sent to relatives in England for funds to pay for the burial of kinsmen who had died in this city. "In one case," he said, "the family of a young Englishman was quite willing to have his remains sent to the medical school rather than pay for a funeral. I wrote several times, but they were inflexible. In another instance near relatives of deceased answered the first inquiry in the case of a man found dead who had a few dollars remaining. They told me to remit to them the surplus money, and when I wrote to them asking for enough extra money to enable me to put the body in a \$10 grave they did not answer me. I found out that the people in both these cases were fairly well circumstanced, too."

Mr. Ranks said that only a comparatively small number of the dead removed to the morgue was sent to the schools of medicine. The city relief officer attended to the burial of a large number, and those on whom post-mortems were held, as a rule, were not acceptable to the professor of anatomy.

Those whom the city buried resided in town at least a year and paid taxes, or had relatives here who were rate-payers.

This One Went to the School.

"How about the body of the man found hanging in High Park?"

"The Medical college got him."

Mr. Ranks said that all the unclaimed dead in the city were, as a rule, sent to the morgue, as well as those whom the chief coroner especially ordered there for the purpose of having an inquiry made into their death. Not many were supplied by the hospitals, for the majority of such cases were subjected to a rigid post-mortem. He thought that the Toronto General hospital had some arrangement with the College of Medicine whereby, when students were admitted to the autopsies, an allowance was made towards the cost. Autopsies on those persons who met death in accidents and suspected cases were usually performed at the morgue.

Little Profit for Inspector.

Mr. Ranks averred that the money paid for bodies by medical colleges barely defrayed expenses. About \$10 each was all that could be obtained. Comparatively few of the bodies thus disposed of were of women. The bodies had to be preserved in good condition or the Medical college would not accept them.

Before the union of Trinity and the University of Toronto with their two medical faculties, Mr. Ranks found some difficulty in providing for the requirements of both to prevent disputes. He found it most satisfactory to give the bodies to the colleges alternately.

"The bodies, he said, are received at

the biological building and embalmed by means of an infusion of carbolic acid and glycerine. This would preserve them for years.

At the morgue it was said that 178 bodies had been received last year in all.

Whenever a body was sent to the biological building for the dissecting table Prof. Playfair McMurrich was notified.

Cadavers Scarce.

W. H. Lyle, manager of the firm of A. Millard, said that since the death of Mr. Millard no appointment of chief inspector of anatomy had been made by the provincial government and the management of this business was still acting in that capacity. The books showing the receipts of bodies for the dissection table were not available to him yesterday owing to the absence of the bookkeeper, but the average number of shipments, he said, was about three or four a month. Queen's university and the Medical college at London obtained their supply from districts allotted to them and proportioned to the number of students at each. He had heard of several complaints of the scarcity of cadavers from both Toronto and Kingston.

Shipped Here from Ottawa.

Some of the bodies, it was said, were shipped from as far east as Ottawa for dissection in this city.

Before the anatomy act was passed some years ago, the schools of medicine in the country had the utmost difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of bodies to serve the purposes of dissection. The law provided for the shipment of bodies from outside points to the schools.

The present shortage in the supply of bodies was attributed to the number of national and fraternal societies now in existence. These were attending to the burial of the dead of their own orders and nationalities. He thought that at this rate the supply of cadavers was bound to diminish.

Bury the Remains After Dissection.

"Are the remains after dissection accorded burial?"

"We bury a lot for the Toronto School of Medicine every spring. The flesh, bones and other remains of each man are placed in a long box and interment is made at Mount Pleasant cemetery. We have a brief funeral service over these in our chapel."

60 to 65 Bodies Yearly.

At the Biological building of the University of Toronto, it was stated that about sixty to sixty-five cadavers were received each year. Each student before being graduated in medicine, had to present certificates showing that he had dissected a whole human body. He was allowed two years to complete his course in anatomy. The present fourth-year class is one of the largest ever registered at the university. It numbers about two hundred students, and so requires about one hundred cadavers. Many of the students entered the classes in their third and fourth years, having taken their course in anatomy at other colleges. The second and third year classes which were taking the courses in anatomy numbered about 125 each.

The classes were divided into groups of two students for the dissecting room, and their work was under the supervision of demonstrators. Each student from time to time was required to pass an examination on the parts dissected.

"The people will be horrified if you publish all that," said George Lynn, who is in charge of the receiving of bodies at the Biological building. He said that human remains were sometimes kept for three and four years awaiting dissection.

Fourth and fifth-year students attend clinics in the hospital, and each has to present certificates before graduation, showing that he has been at a specified number of autopsies.

Can Ship no Cadavers From Province

It was stated at the department of the attorney-general that providing bodies for colleges where anatomy was taught was regulated solely by the anatomy act, passed some years ago. Under it not only can he be shipped from the province for purposes of dissection. This statute also declares that the bodies of persons found dead, publicly exposed, or sent to the morgue

on which a coroner deems an inquest unnecessary, or who before death were supported in and by a public institution, shall be placed under the control of an inspector of anatomy for the locality. The inspector, when twenty-four hours has elapsed and no relative or friend put in a claim for the body, is to deliver it to a recog-

nized medical school, which shall keep it fourteen days before dissection in the event of a relative or a bona fide friend putting in a claim. The body is to be delivered to claimants by the school within two weeks of receipt on payment of costs not exceeding \$10. Those Qualified to Receive Bodies. Persons qualified to receive bodies

are teachers of anatomy or surgery in recognized medical schools. The schools receive the bodies in proportion to the number of students studying anatomy. Records of the names, description, clothes of the bodies sent to each medical school are kept by the inspector of anatomy. The inspector is empowered to en-

of bodies, and he is empowered to inspect the registers of schools of medicine where anatomy is taught.

STEEL MAGNATE RESIGNS.
New York, Jan. 4.—The second president of the United States Steel company, Wm. E. Cory, resigned his position with the corporation today.

DR. MARTEL'S FEMALE PILLS
SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

Hudson's Bay Company's

January Clearance and White Sales

WE WILL BEGIN NEXT MONDAY

a sale of Merchandise with the satisfaction of knowing that the people of Edmonton and surrounding districts will respond to, and that it will be the greatest we have witnessed. We doubt if more

Wonderful Genuine Values

were ever offered than we shall offer MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, and the remainder of the week. In every department the majority of the sales will embrace absolutely new and desirable merchandise, but in some instances accumulated odds and ends and soiled and mused goods will be sacrificed at prices that will make them move quickly. But it must be understood that the prices will hold good only until individual lots are exhausted.

About the only difference you'll find here, in this clearance time, as compared with our season's of regular selling, is that the prices are different; we're giving you the profits we ordinarily take ourselves. Our guarantee of satisfaction goes right on just the same; our spirit of service doesn't show any change or variation; we're just as much pleased to sell you merchandise for about half what it is worth as if we were getting full prices; more, because we know how pleased you're going to be with it.

Watch Saturday's CAPITAL and JOURNAL for Details

THIS WILL BE A STRICTLY CASH SALE



Sale Starts
MONDAY
Morning at 9
a.m., January
9th

Hudson's Bay Company

THE GREAT TRADERS OF THE GREAT WEST

Sale Stops
SATURDAY
Night at 10
p.m., January
14th

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THE BULLETIN'S In its latest attack upon the men who supported the Rutherford government in its rail-
METHODS

method of policy and who later voted against Premier Sifton for his failure to carry out that policy, the Edmonton Bulletin, the personal organ and mouthpiece of Frank Oliver, minister of the interior and representative in the Dominion house for Edmonton, stoops to tactics which would be beneath a ward heeler and which cannot be alligned in any way with common honesty.

The Bulletin represents that the men who favored a road to the north country did so to the exclusion of all other roads; that they stood in the way of the construction of a road to the Peace River.

The Bulletin says:
"It is not upon record that Mr. Cornwall or any other of the supporters of the A. and G. W. bargain urged upon the government which made that bargain the necessity of building a road into the Peace River country."

This statement, which appears as a part of an editorial directed against J. K. Cornwall and the members who supported the Rutherford government is a sample of the bald-faced perversion which the Oliver organ is using against the late Rutherford government.

The statement is not only absolutely untrue, but the Bulletin knew it was untrue at the time it made the statement, and the proof that it is untrue is in the guarantee acts passed by the Alberta legislature, printed on the Bulletin press and on file in the Bulletin office.

The Bulletin knows that one of the guarantee acts passed by the Rutherford government called for the construction of a road from Edmonton to Fort Assiniboine, on the Athabasca, and the Bulletin knows that Ex-Premier Rutherford went on record at the time this act was before the house with the statement that the government was prepared, as soon as the first 50 miles was built, to guarantee the balance of the road to Grande Prairie.

The Bulletin says there was no bargain for the construction of a road into the Peace River country.

The Bulletin knows that there was not only a bargain, but that the bargain was made into an act, and that the Canadian Northern railway gave its promise to the Rutherford government that the road would be completed as far as Fort Assiniboine in 1910.

Furthermore, the Bulletin knows that had the Rutherford government not been upset by a plot in which it was a prime mover the road to Fort Assiniboine would have been built this year—that ex-Premier Rutherford would have held the Canadian Northern to its agreement—and that the city of Edmonton would have been at least one year closer to having railway connection with the Peace River than it is today.

The Bulletin tries to represent that Premier Sifton is the man who is hastening the construction of roads into the Peace River country and other sections to the north-east and north-west, and that the members who supported the Rutherford administration and who voted against Premier Sifton in the last session are the men who are blocking the construction of these roads.

The Bulletin knows that this representation is not true. The Bulletin knows that Premier Sifton has had it within his power to compel the Canadian Northern to construct during the building season of 1910 not only the first section of the Peace River line, but also the 40 miles of road north of the Saskatchewan river toward Battleford, the 40 miles of the Vermilion-Bruderheim line, the 35 miles of the Strathcona-Camrose line and the remainder of the Athabasca Landing line, a total of 200 miles, promises to complete which are contained in letters from MacKenzie & Mann, to the Rutherford government before it went out of office, and now on file in the records of the department of the government over which Premier Sifton presides.

Furthermore, the Bulletin knows that not only did Premier Sifton not compel the construction of these roads, but that he paid out \$2,070,000 of guarantee money to the Canadian Northern on the Vegreville-Calgary road, being the full amount of the guarantee of \$1,000 per mile for 153 miles, and that that company is not yet giving a passenger service over this section of road.

The Bulletin knows that the interests of Edmonton have been made to suffer, that the construction of railways radiating from this city and guaranteed by the government has been stopped for a year, that the opening of the Peace River country has been delayed and the opening of the north country has been abandoned through the outcome of a conspiracy against the Rutherford government—a conspiracy in which the interests of the province were sacrificed to satisfy the personal spleen of the proprietor of the Bulletin.

RECIPROCITY THE HOPE OF ALBERTA FARMERS

Reciprocity with the United States is within measurable distance of accomplishment. Finance Minister Fielding and Minister of Customs Wm. Patterson go to Washington at the end of this week to return the visit of the United States representatives who visited Ottawa. If they arrive at an agreement the ratification by the Dominion government will be much of a formality as they go furnished with the views of the Dominion government and practically authorized to conclude a treaty.

From the western point of view it is said to be hoped that they will conclude an arrangement by which Canadian farm products, minerals, coal and fish can be shipped into United States untaxed and agricultural machinery from United States may be shipped into Canada duty free.

By the present tariff arrangement the Alberta farmer loses not only the advantages he would enjoy by access to the staple market of United States, but he loses the immense home market which would be developed in the Crows' Nest and the Kootenay if Canadian coal and Canadian lead were permitted to enter United States untaxed, and he loses another enormous and lucrative market which would at once be brought into existence by a proper development of the magnificent fishing resources of the northern lakes and the Pacific coast. Along with these deprivations, the western farmer is taxed to the extent of the tariff on every item of machinery he buys, whether manufactured at home or abroad and he receives no compensating advantage in a Canadian home market created by protection, freight to which would cost more than the market value of by-products which the western farmer has to sell.

JUST PARAGRAPHS

A Utah bandit held up an express train the other day and robbed the passengers but left the express car unharmed. Either a case of division of territory or honor among thieves.

FOR A SANER METHOD OF DIVORCE

A movement has been started in the province of Ontario for the establishment of a divorce court, and some leading legal luminaries go so far as to say that a divorce court should be established in every province in the Dominion.

No reasonable-minded person would object to saner methods of divorce in Canada. To those whose matrimonial relations are congenial the divorce court means nothing. So far as they are concerned it is the same as though it did not exist. But for those who do need the divorce it is a barbarous persecution to require them to go to Ottawa to be examined by a lot of graybeards of the senate, or—failing the price—go without.

The establishment of proper divorce courts would have the double advantage that it would leave the senate with absolutely no further excuse for existence and render it that much the easier to dispense with it altogether.

JUST PARAGRAPHS

The is plenty of room higher up in the aviation business, but the aviator who fails to stay up seldom gets another chance to ascend—except with the angels.

The aviator who went up two miles at Los Angeles was afraid his carburetor would freeze up. When Doc Cook hit the high latitudes the thing he was afraid of was his fountain pen.

A report from Wall street says lambs are particularly scarce this winter. A declaration from the professionals against the higher education and the competition of the gold-brick men will be in order soon.

Dan Mann and Bill MacKenzie start the New Year with a knighthood each to live up to. It remains to be seen whether they will consider this an addition to the equipment or a charge against maintenance.

At the same time that Dan Mann and Bill MacKenzie became knights, the engineers on the C. N. R. got a raise of ten per cent. without asking for it. The raise is quite as much evidence that the magnates are noblemen as the title.

Spokane has just joined the list of cities governed by commission and using the initiative, referendum and recall. This puts Edmonton in about fifty-seventh place among the cities of America where a year or two ago she was among the first raters of the continent.

The Winnipeg street railway strikers cleared the slate in Canada of labor troubles by settling before the New Year, and 1911 ushers in without a strike in Canada worthy of the name. The only party who will be sorry is the press agent of the W. S. R.—whose maiden name was Ananias.

ASSISTANT CONGRESSMEN
About 300 Fat Federal Phases at \$400
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LAUGH LINES
His Trouble
Medical Student—"What did you operate on that man for?"
Eminent Surgeon—"Two hundred dollars."
Medical Student—"I mean what did he have?"
Eminent Surgeon—"Two hundred dollars."

Two of a Kind
"Sir you seem to be troubled."
"I am. For the last three years I have done nothing but pay out money, money, and get no visible return for it. If this keeps up much longer I'll soon be a pauper."
"Cheer up! I too, have a son at college."—From Success Magazine.

Their Wonder
Wife—"How people gaze at my net dress. I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in Paris."
Husband—"More likely they wonder if I've been robbing a bank."

IT WOULDN'T STRETCH
The assessor was doing the very best he could, but the farmer was shrewd and wary.
"How many acres of farming land have you?" he inquired, wisely.
"About twenty, I guess," said Reuben.
"Twenty? Why it looks to me like nearer 120. Come, now, can't you increase that a little? There are surely more than twenty acres in that tract. Suppose you stretch that a little."
"Say, feller," said the farmer, "this ain't no rubber plantation."

GALICIA

Galicia, from which Canada has received so many immigrants in the past few years, is a country as large as Scotland, with a population one-third greater. There are 6,000,000 inhabitants, of whom perhaps rather more than half are Poles and rather less than half Ruthenians. In the western half of Galic the Poles and in the eastern half the Ruthenians are the more numerous. The country is formed by the northern slopes of the Carpathian mountains and in the plains of the basins of the upper waters of the Dniester, the Bug and the Vistula. It is that part of the fringe of the plains of Poland and Russia that political events in the past, among which the partitions of Poland were the most important, gave to Austria.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops colds, cures colds, head aches and indigestion. 25 cents

THE BULLETIN SANDBAG

(Edmonton Bulletin)

Interviewed by the Winnipeg Free Press, Mr. J. K. Cornwall, M.P.P. for Peace River, declared his dissatisfaction with the railway policy of the provincial government, and lamented that the control of provincial affairs should have fallen into the hands of statesmen of the "particular type" of Alberta's ministers. The cause of his woes of course was that the contract with the defaulting Alberta and Great Waterways Company had been cancelled, as he had been "pressing upon the people of Alberta for years the need of a railway line to serve that district." That he had been equally anxious, or anxious to any degree, in pressing upon anybody the need of a railway line to serve the people in the Peace River district he did not say. The burden of his complaint was that the government had decided to first supply railways to the districts in which there were people to be served by them before undertaking to build lines into the districts in which there are no people.

This brings out fairly clearly the distinction between the policy of the government and the policy of those who are opposed to them in railway matters. The government proposes that charity shall begin at home, that the people who go security for the money put into railways shall first have their own needs supplied before building roads into country where nobody lives. Their opponents hold that it is the business of the government to forthwith construct lines where there are no settlers—at least to build one such line. Whether they would be equally generous with other unoccupied parts of the country is not clear. The district which Mr. Cornwall represents in the house contains far more people than the country around Fort McMurray. Yet it is not upon record that Mr. Cornwall or any other of the supporters of the A. & G. W. bargain urged upon the government which made the bargain the necessity of hastening a road into the Peace River country. This seems strange. The opposition railway policy seems to be limited. It would be hard to apply only to the Fort McMurray line. Why the Peace River district should be ignored is not clear. The district which Mr. Cornwall represents in the house contains hundreds of settlers whose only means of travel in winter is the trail, and in summer the steam boats on the Athabasca. Despite this handicap settlers are going into that district every year by the hundred. They simply cannot be kept out of it. But there was no bargain for the construction of a road into that country, apparently no one "pressed" for such road. Why this discrimination? And why, when he saw the discrimination, did not the member for that constituency raise his voice in protest? Why did he not demand that the bargain made for a road to Fort McMurray be duplicated by a bargain for a road to the Peace River? If roads should be built forthwith into unoccupied territory, surely they should be built into that part of the unoccupied territory in which that settlement has begun and where it is going on. Surely if the province was to be made liable for a road into a district where nobody lived it might with equal propriety be made liable for a road into a district where thousands of people would go the first summer after the road was built; where thousands would even rush to get ahead of the railway once assured that one was to be built.

It seems unfortunate that the opposition policy should seem to disregard this important promising section of the northern country and to be directed only to the development of that portion which seems to offer the least inducement to settlers, and which received no prospect of a railway being built into it at once.

Probably the "assistance congressmen" scheme will get no further than the agitation and discussion stage, although it is claimed to have much merit. It will be a surprise if the House votes to retain its present membership, let alone the matter of reducing that membership. The cry is always strong for more members.

The idea of a smaller House, however, would assure each state full representation as at present, and much more orderly and thorough consideration of public business.

"Assistant congressmen," one for each representative, would in theory be men of the grade of chief clerks, and would carry one or more stenographers. The representative would have an official establishment, very like the "Black" men's stations now in force. Every K. O. B. senator is chairman of a committee, with a clerk or secretary, sometimes an assistant secretary, and always a messenger. The Democratic or minority senators have at least two employees, one of whom is a secretary. All senators are relieved of much of the official drudgery, about which representatives complain.

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BLACKHANDERS GOT SOME HEAVY DOSES

Vital Blow is Struck at Lawless Italian Organization—Two Prisoners Roundly Scored by Judge Before Sentence is Passed

New York, Jan. 4.—Disregarding threats of violence, County Judge Fawcett, in Brooklyn, today struck a blow at Italian racketeering when he sentenced two convicted Italian blackmailers to not less than 25 nor more than 40 years and ten months at the State Prison at Sing Sing for the crime of kidnaping. The couple were Stefano Patenza and his female accomplice, Maria Rappa, convicted of holding two Italian boys prisoners in an attempt to extort a ransom of \$10,000 from their father's extortion. You also wrote that you failed to get \$15,000. In fact, the boys' father had two days to get to live when the police arrested Joseph and arrested you and Maria Rappa. You proposed to kidnap and hold Joseph Longo for ransom, but you failed to get the ransom money. Your father for the price your society set on the boy's head if it were not paid.

A crowd of Italians who had assembled in the corridors were hustled into the street by the officers on the pretext that there was no room for them inside the court room. Rumors that Judge Fawcett and District Attorney Clark had been threatened with death because of their activity in pushing these cases were responsible for this show of force.

[illegible]

that you have not the spirit or instinct of a mother. The God-made mother love is better shown in beasts and birds than in such as you. A good mother is the holiest thing alive, but

you gave no evidence in any way of knowing any of the qualities of goodness that I have mentioned. You love, and little children need mothering more than all else, but your heart never revealed any love for the little ill-treated, stolid Joseph that you held prisoner. If you had the warmth of a mother's love coursing through your veins, you would have loved him as a poor, heart-broken little child and cared for his parents. The cruel, unat-

ural part you took in this terrible crime stamps you as an undesirable member of society. Your wickedness is appalling. Your crime calls for no mercy.

The weakened Italian woman swayed unsteadily on her feet as she listened to the sentence, as other half-

turned toward the interpreter as if she wanted to know what is all meant. There was an exchange of foreign words, which caused the woman to blanch under her olive skin,

while her finger nails were embedded deeply into her clasped hands as she strove to maintain her composure. Then she turned and tottered out of the court-room suppressed and silent.

The couple were convicted of having kidnapped Michael Rizzio and Giuseppe Longo, two eight-year-old boys, and holding them for ransom.

reviewing the evidence, which, he said, was overwhelmingly conclusive and proved the prisoner the chief of the Black Hand band, said:

"You threatened Francesco Longo

A dozen other members of the band are in flight with the police of the entire country searching for them. It is rumored that some of them at least have managed to flee the country

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FORTY YEARS OF KIMBERLY MINING

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 4.—In August, 1870, De Klerk, a Boer farmer, dug a prospect hole on Jagersfontein farm and unearthed a fifty carat diamond, says a writer in a local paper. Nobody imagined that forty years later men would be working two thousand feet under ground, digging out diamonds. The evolution of the deep mine from the surface working belongs to the history of South Africa. The diamond mine is a creation of local environment.

India is the classical land of the diamond. The Kohnor and other historical gems came out of the gorgeous East. The mines of Golconda were synonymous with fabulous wealth. In later times Brazil began to supply the world with diamonds, and still continues to extract them from the river sands of Diamantina and other districts.

A hundred years ago a craveller named Mawe brought home a curious picture of the diamond miner at work in Brazil. An overseer in a long blue coat and white knee breeches is figured sitting upright on a chair with one leg back, intently watching a slave who is splashing the water upon a long, sloping incline containing a load of river gravel. The chair, we are told, must not be easy, least in that hot climate the watcher's vigilance relax. And his utmost vigilance is required when the negro begins to wash the concentrated dirt in a pan. The worker rinses the stuff several times with much shaking of the pan and stirs the contents with his fingers so that if any diamonds have gathered, as they tend to do, in the middle of the muddy mass. (Although slave labor is a thing of the past, the gems are still separated in much the same way in that country.)

Early Methods Crude.

The methods are in principle those of the placer miner. Diamonds have usually been discovered—or passed by—by the prospector for gold, and not recently only in the river sand and gravel. In South Africa, after the real nature of the "blunk-diggings," the previous stones with which the Boer citizens played "shop," had been ascertained the diggers worked the sands of the Vaal River over with pan and cradle.

The cradle was a long box with a sieve bottom through which the fine dirt escaped when the cradle rocked. The coarser materials were next dumped out on a slab of corrugated iron, or any thing that would serve for a "sorting table," and carefully inspected. The diamonds, if any, were picked out by hand.

As long as the miners were occupied with digging over a wide area of river sands and gravel of little depth these crude methods sufficed. Claims were staked out, worked over rapidly, and then a move was made to a new claim. But in 1870 came the find that led to the discovery of the world famous diamond field of Kimberley. It was the physical separation of this ground about the new developments in diamond mining.

Nothing of the sort had ever been seen before. Under the red surface soil of Dutoitspan and other Boer farms of little value the miners' picks struck patches of "yellow ground," of a round or oval shape. They were definitely limited in area, with a long diameter not exceeding four hundred yards. The Kimberley "rush" was up against something new—a field very rich in diamonds, but which was not composed of gravel or of other sedimentary deposit. It puzzled geologists for a long time. In order to account for the occurrence of diamonds away from river beds an "expert" imagined that ostriches might have carried them in their droppings; in this view the diggers must prove shallow. It is now known that these patches are the surface indications of a volcanic "pipe," which is the vent hole of a subterranean explosion. In section the pipe is very like an old bell-mouthed blunderbuss, and form the surface to depths unknown it is packed tight with a "breccia," a confused agglomeration of uprooted rocks all bound together by a kind of blue clay. Such is the diamond Kimberley "blue ground" from which 95 per cent. of the world's supply of diamonds is now derived.

At the surface the color had turned yellow under the action of atmospheric influences. This "yellow ground" was attacked in the early seventies by a horde of miners. At first the workings were very profitable, but diamonds began to congregate the market and their value dropped. The precious land was so limited in surface area that the part set aside for roadways had to be abandoned to the jack. Then the miners took no faulting the "blue ground" up in packets

and dumped it long ropes. In 1872, when Mr. Williams, the son of the diamond fields, what is now Kimberley mine was an open quarry a thousand feet long, and the mining lines were so thickly set that the workers had to dig out the stones covered by a monstrous cobweb.

First Use of Steam.

There were a hundred claim holders, all jammed together like anglers on a wharf, with a line cut. At the other end of the line were the diggers. No miner imagined the business could last; its life would be short, but briefly lucrative while it lasted. In 1872 steam was first applied to diamond mining by the installation of a steam "winch," or hauling machine. Many thought it a superfluous expense, as bottom would soon be reached. But the diggers went deeper still, in 1882, the valuable stoppings of the "pipe" had been excavated to a depth of 400 feet. The mine looked like a crater. Its walls were built of shale and basalt, the native rocks which enclosed the "blue ground," and through which the pipe had been exploded. These rocks, which, of course, yielded no diamonds, were called "red." Landslides of rotten shale began to fall and cover the outer workings with masses of barren "reef." Mining is a recognized gamble, and the cards now fell against the miners. Water began to well up in the central works. The cost of getting out the gem-bearing ground kept increasing, the value of diamonds kept falling. Few of the miners could command much capital. When they had to remove three times as much fallen "reef" as blue ground, the horizon of their future also began to look "blue."

Forming a Monopoly.

For surface and individual diamond mining this was the beginning of the end. It might have been the end of Kimberley, but for the fact that the sight of two men—One was Isaac de la Rive, a Jew, widely known later as Baron Bamato, a comet of finance who blazed for a period and went out suddenly. The other was the empire builder of later years, Cecil Rhodes. Rivals at first, they joined forces to protect the De Beers corporation. In 1889 this famous monopoly was an accomplished fact. It acquired all the open workings around Kimberley, the present-day mines of Dutoitspan, Bultfontein, De Beers and Kimberley. A four-mile ring fence, it is said, would enclose the purchase, the most valuable piece of real estate in Africa, perhaps in the world. De Beers soon set to work to revolutionize diamond mining.

The new management decided to sink shafts through the barren "reef" outside the cylindrical pipe and get to the "blue ground" through lateral tunnels. Mining the crystals of carbon would be mined henceforth like carbon in bulk. The fact that a host of Kaffirs are now working by electric light two thousand feet under ground would stagger an old surface miner, revisiting the scene of his former struggles, more than the growth of Kimberley, now its "compound," where an army corps of blacks are kept like soldiers under a perpetual sentence of confinement to barracks during their contract term; its cemetery, soccer stadium and other appurtenances of progress. Gazing at the great engine houses and hoisting machinery, he would be reminded of a coal mine.

The white employees of De Beers are in the main of British nationality. But mining is a cosmopolitan industry. It is of interest to note that the ships in which the blue ground comes up from below are of a Pacific coast pattern, designed at the Union Iron Works. The ships automatically dump their loads into ore bins, which are carried away by railroad tracks hauled by an endless chain of steel rope.

Let us follow a train as it leaves the De Beers pit mouth. In section the pipe is very like an old bell-mouthed blunderbuss, and form the surface to depths unknown it is packed tight with a "breccia," a confused agglomeration of uprooted rocks all bound together by a kind of blue clay. Such is the diamond Kimberley "blue ground" from which 95 per cent. of the world's supply of diamonds is now derived. At the surface the color had turned yellow under the action of atmospheric influences. This "yellow ground" was attacked in the early seventies by a horde of miners. At first the workings were very profitable, but diamonds began to congregate the market and their value dropped. The precious land was so limited in surface area that the part set aside for roadways had to be abandoned to the jack. Then the miners took no faulting the "blue ground" up in packets

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FILIPINOS DO NOT LIKE AMERICANS

IS OPINION OF ONTARIO DIVINE WHO HAS SPENT SEVERAL YEARS ON THE ISLANDS—SAYS THE NATIVES ARE VERY LAZY

"The Filipinos do not like the Am-

small amount of rice is not raised in

the country districts. As a result

this most serious problem of how

to support the Philippine population is

confronting the Americans today.

"And they are by no means idle in

seeking a solution for it. The depart-

ment of agriculture has shown great

interest in formulating agriculture in

the islands. Moreover, there will be a

department devoted to teaching sci-

entific agricultural methods in the new

university which will soon be found-

ed at Manila. This by the way pro-

poses to be an excellent institution,

and should do a great deal toward

improving conditions.

"One of those who early recognized

that the real problem in the Philip-

pines was industrial was Aguinaldo,

who fought so long against us for

freedom of his native land. When he

handed over his sword to the Ameri-

cans authorities he declared that he

felt it to be his duty to work his farm

for all it was worth instead of fight-

ing for political freedom. And since

he felt that he had stayed on his

farm, too, and kept at his work on it,

he was not the least bit of a

speaking of the religious situation

among the Filipinos the bishop said

that it was on the whole encouraging.

"There is a good Roman Catholic

archbishop out there now," he said,

"and matters have improved very

much, so far as the Roman Catholic

church is concerned, since the Ameri-

can occupation. Under the Spani-

ards the friars achieved great power.

Not only did they oppress the peo-

ple, but they became extremely cor-

rupt. In fact, the revolution against

the Spaniards was due largely to cor-

ruption among the members of the re-

ligious orders.

"As for the other sects, there is a

tendency to work in harmony. My

own work resembles that done by

missionaries all over the world. When

I go back I mean to extend greatly

the hospital work here, and to our

church in Manila and in other towns

all throughout the Philippines. We

also maintain a number of schools, and

these also will be extended and bet-

tered.

"Speaking of schools," he contin-

ued, "there are the attitude of Ameri-

cans, as regards those of the Philip-

pines, in the branch of technical manual

training. I think that this will soon

be remedied. The matter has been

studied by the authorities in charge,

and I think the proper improvements

in this branch will soon be intro-

duced."

"After his arduous labors in con-

verting pagans and in other ramifi-

cations of his duties, Bishop Brent

was allowed a six months' vacation, which

terminated last Wednesday, when he

returned to his duties. During his

months of sojourn in his native

land—not, not there, for the bishop

was born in Canada—anyhow in those

months of renewed acquaintanceship

with American conditions, the bishop

has had plenty of opportunity to as-

sert his views on the island. Yet, as

he said, the natives expected great things

from the Americans, and he would

grant them independence, or at least

allow them an autonomous form of

government.

"When they saw that no such steps

were to be taken they at once be-

came enemies of the new state of af-

airs.

"And I see no reason for believing

that this antagonistic attitude toward

us is going to diminish within the

next few years.

Pessimism as he is regarding an

ultimate rapprochement between the

two parties—conquerors and con-

quered—Bishop Brent has nothing

but praise for the men to whom the

United States has delegated the ad-

ministration of the islands. "You see,

"As far as I know," he declared,

"the American government of the

Philippines is practically free from

graft. Of course there have been a

few officials, who have lapsed, and

the United States, being so young, has

other attitudes, and I am remark-

"I was much pleased," he remark-

"to find that people were very

willing to take the word of the man

on the spot regarding the advisability

of our holding on to the islands.

Since I have been back in the United

States I have been lecturing a good

deal in New York and elsewhere. My

audiences in these places have been

composed largely of business men.

Invariably I have found them much

interested in the Philippine question.

They seemed quite willing to share

my opinion, and I am of the opinion

that the American people are of the

Philippines and studied the question

which is, that if the United States

should give up the islands it would

certainly harm the Filipinos and pro-

hibit matters as they now stand. It

seems to me impossible that such a

step should be contemplated."

As bishops go, Bishop Brent is still

comparatively a young man. He was

born forty-eight years ago in New-

castle, Ontario, Canada. He is the

second clergyman of foreign birth

who has been promoted to a high post

in the Roman Catholic church, the

other being the Rev. Dr. William T.

Manning, an Englishman, who two

years ago was made rector of Trinity

Parish in New York, the richest parish

in the world.

Bishop Brent was educated at Trinity

college, Toronto, from which he

was graduated with honors in 1884. Five years later he received the degree of master of arts, and that of doctor of divinity in 1901. He became a deacon in 1886 and a priest the following year. For some years he was on the staff of The Churchman.

His first post in the United States was that of assistant minister at St. Paul's cathedral, Buffalo; next he went to Boston as associate rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist. While occupying that post he had charge of the negro congregation at St. Augustine's church.

In 1901 he was transferred to St. Stephen's in Boston. There he remained for ten years, achieving prominence through his labors as a missionary.

In 1891 he was elected bishop of the Philippines, thereby obtaining a national reputation, as he was the first bishop to be sent to our new colonial possessions in Asia by way of feeling that his distant diocese was far from his home. He had raised for the erection of a cathedral, a school and a bishop's house at Manila.

After seven years' unceasing work in the Orient, Bishop Brent was elected bishop of the diocese of Washington. But instead of calling there years a "day's work" and settling down in America, where work of an sort would be rest after a sojourn in the tropical Asiatic heat, Bishop Brent declined the high office offered him, feeling that his duty lay in continuing his work as a missionary to the Filipinos.

His cablegram declining the office was characteristic. He addressed to the president of the standing committee of the diocese of Washington, and read thus:

"I have gone. I would have gone, but God bids me stay. John v. 30.

The verse in the Bible to which the bishop makes reference reads:

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

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 45 words three insertions 95c
 45 words one week 30c
 45 words one month 2.50

Extra words at same rate. No ad accepted for less than 45c.
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LOST.

LOST—A SMALL COCKER SPANIEL, 4 months old, at corner of McDougall and Jasper; answers to the name of Twine. Finder will be rewarded at 306 Queen's Ave. —21

LOST—MONDAY MORNING between McDougall Avenue and McDougall Methodist church, a dog watch and fob. Watch was Arnold made and had Melita, Man, stamped on it. Crystal Ball. Finder of kindly return to R.D.F. Capital office or to 438 Heimick street.

WANTED TO BUY

FEED AND SALE STABLE—HAVING purchased the business known as the Queens Avenue Horse Exchange, we are prepared to buy, sell or exchange any class of horses. Also do a general feed business. Special attention given to the transit trade.
 Queens Avenue Horse Exchange
 J. C. Connell, T. M. Brown
 1 mo-n-16 419 Queens Ave.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—NEW 7-ROOMED, fully modern house, immediate possession. \$25 per month. Macleod & Watson, 64 Jasper East.

TO RENT—COTTAGE IN WEST 1st, warm, bright, 2 1/2 baths, \$10 per month. Apply Killen & Gilbert, 557 First street.

TO RENT—STORE WEST END, growing location, comfortable building, splendid opening for grocery, family trade, rent \$20 per month. Apply Killen & Gilbert, 557 First street.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE BEST DRY spruce and poplar wood, L. D. Mcleod, corner Third and Athabasca. Best quality. Phone 2158.

POOL AND BILLIARD TABLES, Bowling Alley and Showcases. Barber fixtures and Shop cases always in hand. Scott Bros., 430 Jasper west.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS IN HEMPRIGGS—six of them facing St. Albert park, close to Westmount, only \$150 each. These lots are south of Alberta Ave., close to Inglewood. Why go miles out and buy at the same price. These are offered for a few days at this price and the lots are 434-140 feet.
 APPI' DUCHEY,
 Phone 4455, 818 Nampayo Ave.

INSURANCE

ROBERT MAYN—Fire Insurance, Room 5, Crystal Bldg. 45 Jasper At. W. Phone 1263

VIAMI

VIAMI—OFFICE 1028 SYNDICATE Ave. Office hours 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4. Phone 2270. Mrs. J. W. Howard, manager.

ROYAL BATH HOUSE, 540 KINISHTON Ave., Edmonton, Turkish, hot and cold baths; all kinds of baths, open 9 a. m. to 12 p. m. Rooms to rent day or week. Good view in connection W. M. Little, prop.

TURKISH BATHS

CARD OF THANKS TO PATRONS, who liberally patronized me in time past, and at your service the coming winter, with baths and treatment which gives true satisfaction to all—MADAME DETRO, 420 Nampayo Ave., Phone 2034.

THE CANADIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.
 30 Jasper Ave. West

FOR SALE
 One corner lot in Old Delton, close to Alberta ave; terms, \$225.00
 3 Lots in North Delton (one a corner lot); terms, \$400.00
 1 good quarter section of land nearly all free from brush, and close to railway; terms, \$1700.00
 Lot on Jasper avenue west; terms, \$7800.00

FOR RENT:
 Fully modern house, West End, per month house and barn; per month house only.
 THE CANADIAN INVESTMENT CO., Ltd.
 30 Jasper Ave. West

THE GREAT WEST LAND CO.
 Ltd., 45 Jasper Ave. East.
 OFFER WANTED FOR LOTS 16 to 23, Block 102 Parkdale.
 LOTS 89 AND 90 R. L. 6 CORNER Clara and McDougall. Price \$2000. Terms, 1/2 cash, 1/2 10 yrs.
 LOT 246 BK. 1, H.B.R. PRICE \$2500.
 200 LOTS OLD DELTON, ONE block from car line for \$450.

A. RONALD Phone 2665
 WANTED—TWENTY THE MAKERS for my tie camp of British Columbia. Best of timber and highest prices for ties.

A. RONALD
 Real Estate and Loans,
 141 Jasper West.

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MRS. MOSHER EMPLOYMENT Bureau. For women and girls, 617 Nampayo avenue. Conscientious and careful attention guaranteed every applicant. Phone 437, 438-501
 I HAVE APPLICATION FROM the Old Country of competent house-keeper who desires a pre-paid passage to a situation in Edmonton. Who wants one?

THE NAMPAYO TRADING CO., auctioneers, 341 Nampayo Ave. Phone 1028; furniture sale a specialty.

DISTRIBUTORS, LIMITED. Manufacturers' agents, Commission Merchants, warehousemen; consignments solicited and prompt returns made. P. O. Drayer 1893, Edmonton, Alta. Telephone 1588, 755 Fourth St. Track connections with all railroads.

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OUTFITTERS—DAVIES CO., camp outfitters, outdoor supplies, complete outfit for hunters, trappers, sportsmen, prospectors, summer campers and others leading an outdoor life; tarpaulins and bags made to order. 52 McDougall Ave., south of Jasper.

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WESTERN CARRIAGE CO., 780 Fourth St.; phone 1528. Furniture, pianos, safes and freight of all kinds handled by efficient and responsible men; light express delivery work.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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RUTHERFORD, JAMIESON & GRANT, Barristers, solicitors, notaries, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 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